

THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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WHOLE NO. 887.

TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, APRIL 6, 1859.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 18.

The City Election.

For the last few days we have been directing the public attention to the propriety of selecting men to fill the city offices, not in accordance with their partisan affiliations, but in accordance with their fitness for the place. We deemed this advisable when we considered how the business of this city had been managed for the last few years, and we thought such suggestions would meet the approbation of every one. We supposed there were other qualifications than that of partisanship which qualified men for office. We were willing to say that an individual might make a good Mayor and be a Democrat, a good Treasurer and be a Republican, and a good Clerk and be an American. It seems, however, that we were premature in advancing those antiquated notions, for according to the Terre Haute Journal, none are fitted for those offices, unless they be Democrats—whether a Democrat of the Douglas or Buchanan school, Mr. Cookerly does not inform us. But at least he must receive the approval of the Journal.

The Journal of Tuesday announces the fact, that the Democracy of this city will follow to no other arrangement than the holding of a Democratic Convention—the nominating of a Democratic ticket and the supporting of that ticket. Well, be it so—go in lemons and get squeezed. If this is the course the leaders of the Democratic party intend to pursue, if they thus defy and challenge the Opposition to a partisan fight, we, in behalf of the Whig ranks, take up the glove so vauntingly thrown on the ground and welcome those gallant champions to the "fightable" hands to bloody graves. The fight being thus tendered, we would suggest to all those who are opposed to the Democratic misrule which has governed this city for the last several years—opposed to the heavy taxes that have been, and are now so burdensome to the people—opposed to the salaries of officers that have been made so high as to be a reproach to the city administration, and opposed to a reckless profligacy of the public money, to unite and put better men at the head of our affairs. To do this, it will be proper to have meetings in each of the several wards of the city so that each ward can select its own delegates to send delegates to a general meeting of the Opposition to be held at the Court House, where a general ticket can be made. This is the easiest, the most feasible, and the most certain plan by which a full expression of public opinion can be received. When this is done, and a good ticket is presented to the people there can be no doubt of its triumphant success. A large majority of the citizens of this city are in favor of a change in our city officials—a change for the better.

As Mr. Hudson is anxious to name a Democrat that he could vote for, for Mayor, we think we have no alternative but to suggest that he should support the present incumbent, C. Y. Patterson. For the following reasons: We have several good, and, to our mind, sufficient reasons for not supporting Mr. Patterson for Mayor at the coming election. At this time, however, we will give but the following: and they shall be Democratic reasons. We are in favor of rotation in office, and we think C. Y. Patterson has been Mayor of this city long enough. He has drawn eighteen hundred dollars from the Treasury, for a very small amount of services rendered. He devotes all his spare time to his individual business, and takes but little interest in the affairs of the city, and we think it altogether advisable to "let him slide."

Mr. Editor: I observed in your paper a few weeks ago, an article from one of the Trustees of the W. & E. Canal, in which he says that the trust has been managed with prudence and economy. As a specimen of economy, I would refer attention to the manner the waste water of the Brock Creek Reservoir is kept up. In this case the repairs have been made temporarily done, and many times not half completed until they were abandoned, and in consequence of this, the public highway is obstructed, travel almost stopped, and life endangered. H. JAMISON.

17 The London Daily News publishes a long and remarkable letter addressed by Signor Farini, the Italian historian and statesman, to Lord John Russell on the Italian question. It declares that the question at issue between Austria and Italy is not a question of reform in one State or Italy or another, nor is it a sentimental question of nationality. It is a question of life and death, of the principles and a question of life, of bread, of house and home for thousands of exiled and suffering men. It is not so much a political as a merely human question. He hopes England will join France in securing the cause of Italian progress.

Meeting of the Canal Manager. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Evansville Division of the Wabash and Erie Canal, held in this city on Saturday, March 26th, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to and passed.

Resolved, That in addition to the \$10,000 needed immediately to open navigation on this division, a reserved fund, to be called in as needed, is necessary to be raised.

Resolved, That to insure the success of the work under the new administration, and place it beyond the contingency of failure, the sum of thirty thousand dollars is required to be subscribed, which we will immediately proceed to raise; the same to be call only in such installments as the present necessities and future contingencies of the work shall dictate.

17 Gen. Sam Houston says that he intends spending the remainder of his life in privacy and whittling among the sheep on his ranch in Texas, having had quite enough to do with the "goats and wolves" at Washington.

17 A man that marries a widow is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If he gives up her weeds for him, he should give up the pipe for her.

The Exposure.

Mr. Hudson: Without expecting that you will give to the following article the prominence in your paper which you gave to the Sunday Exposure story, I am gratified to know that your liberality, so well tried, is great enough to give place in your columns to that which may expose the "Exposure," and at the same time, come somewhat in conflict with your own views. What we desire is the Truth and we are satisfied that you seek nothing less. How shall we obtain what we desire and seek? Prejudices of education and of interests too often sway us, and yet, our reason, if we use it, tells us to think and act as men endowed by the Creator with faculties that should enable us to maintain our independence and individuality, and in no case, unless our judgments approve should we give credit to that which is improbable and untrue, nor should we even rely upon what has been called "authority from others' books," without proofs. We are too apt to put faith in what is apparently true in that which some one tells us we may or should believe. Authorities are stumbling blocks in the way to Truth. You will agree with me that the old and not very elegant saying, "seeing is believing," is better than that which requires blind faith, or belief founded upon a mystery something intangible and not susceptible of demonstration. As our limits do not justify a more extended preamble, in concluding it we will adopt the very truthful words which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Lord Say (Henry VI.).

"Imagination is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven." The credulity of mankind leads many for the sake of gain to practice frauds, and hence we frequently hear of cases similar to that which seems to be an satisfactory to those who wish it (Miss Vincent's case) were true as an exposition of Spiritualism. But what does the article that you published in regard to Miss Vincent and her acts prove, except, that she is very wicked? It appears to show that the people of the churches are very willing to use very improper means to sustain that which is crumbling with decay. We cannot but regret that any gospel should require for its support to be upheld by the Court House, where a general ticket can be made. This is the easiest, the most feasible, and the most certain plan by which a full expression of public opinion can be received. When this is done, and a good ticket is presented to the people there can be no doubt of its triumphant success. A large majority of the citizens of this city are in favor of a change in our city officials—a change for the better.

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The Transfer of the Canal.

We find the following in the Evansville Journal of Tuesday: "The following note brings the welcome intelligence of the transfer of the Canal to managers for the citizens along its line, from here to Newberry. The object for which the public here have striven is happily accomplished. If we do not now draw from the canal all the advantages it is capable of yielding, the fault is our own. A new era of prosperity, we trust, is to be secured to this heretofore abused and neglected public improvement. Let all extend to it a generous helping hand, and see that the industries are not cramped and discouraged by a niggardly short sighted policy in raising means to repair it. Let this city, at least, set a generous and public spirited example."

Trans. Haute, Saturday Night, 1st March 22, 1859. A. Ma. Enron:—After a long conference of two sessions, the managers appointed by the Evansville Convention have entered into a contract with the Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal, by which the entire control of the Evansville division of 93 miles is transferred to the managers for four years, subject to a short term on conditions agreed upon. The term to commence 1st April proximo. The officers under the Trust have already received notice of the termination of their term of office, and their successors are in some instances appointed. The arrangement is very satisfactory to the managers, and will be to all the friends of the work. If the work is not now put and kept in a navigable order, it will be the fault of those directly interested. It is now confidently believed that the management will have the confidence and sympathy of the people along and at the end of the line, and meet with a liberal support from all interested.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN INGLE, Jr.

DICKETT OF THE CLERGY.—Rev. W. S. Burton, pastor of the Universalist Church, at Dayton, Ohio, recently addressed a note to Elder Jacob Knapp, of the Baptist Church, at the same place, inviting him to deliver a public discourse of the point whether the Bible teaches the final holiness of the human race. Elder Knapp responds in a long letter, in which he contended that Universalists were all "mad men," who ought to be sent to some lunatic asylum. He declines the joint discussion for several reasons, the fifth and sixth of which are thus stated by him:

5. I have never known a Universalist Minister (and I have known many of them), who would acknowledge or own up, when he was asked, but like a good man, who thoughtfully "picked," not a pin feather left, and thrown over the fence, would jump up and run after you hissing.

6. I decline the challenge upon the same principle that the lion in the fable did, when he was challenged to a battle. The lion declined, the skunk asks: "Are you afraid?" "No," said the lion, "but I have a better way of fighting with a lion; but as for me, you may rest assured, for months to come, that I have been in company with a skunk."

"You, with a sincere desire and prayer to God, that you may cast away your damning legacy, recover your self out of the snare of the Devil, and become saints in the Kingdom of Heaven, as you are now in promoting a lie."

JACOB KNAPP.

GOLD BY THE QUANTITY.—A cubic inch of gold, says the Galena Advertiser, is worth, at \$19.50 per ounce, one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six million eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence in the world is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one man, could be contained in two cubits of eleven feet. The late gold discoveries of California and Australia, by the two great commercial nations of the world, England and the United States, has added, and will hereafter add, immensely to their previous power. What the more recent discoveries may do to add to the previous constant stream that is flowing into business, as a stimulant, is now in process of experiment.

THE CIRCUMVENTION OFFICE.—A Washington letter gives the following account of the manner of doing business at the Federal Capitol: "It is perfectly well known here that, for the simplest matter of business, a citizen is detained for weeks, and often leaves it unpaid in disgust, and with curses upon a government which so little helps the rights and conveniences of the people. Instances are not wanting in which men have been kept waiting a whole month for a matter which should have been decided in an hour. In truth, one had as well have a claim depending in a British Court of Chancery as before some of the departments of the Federal Government. And, worse than all, the citizen is often the victim of ignorant and incompetent clerks, whose erroneous decisions annoy him, and are final, because the heads of departments either will not take time to make review, or repeat in the decisions of their incompetent subordinates—a confidence they do not merit."

17 Elections for members of Congress are to be held in the course of this year as follows: Connecticut and Rhode Island elect early in April; in Virginia, on the fourth Thursday in May; on first Monday of August in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas; on first Thursday of August in Tennessee; on second Thursday of August in North Carolina; on first Monday of October in Georgia and Mississippi; on second Tuesday in October in Minnesota; on first Monday (7th of October) in Louisiana; and on first Wednesday of November (2d) in Maryland. Nearly all these States were represented in the last House by Democrats.

The London Critic states that it has the best authority for saying that the "Fetters of Creation," that notable book which has set more men to thinking, and created more debate than its authorship than any anonymous work since Junius, is the work of the late Dr. George Combe, of Philosophical celebrity, and a very able and learned man.

W. & E. Canal.

We learn that the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal have about completed arrangements for opening and maintaining this public work for the next two years at least. The arrangement when completed will place the canal under the control of three private companies, subject to the general supervision of the Trust. The canal will be divided into three separate divisions, one from Evansville to Newberry, including the locks and dam at that place; another from Newberry to the lower lock at Terre Haute; and the third from Terre Haute to the State line. The companies or associations that will have charge of the canal are composed of the business men, farmers and those interested along the entire line. The contract for the division from Evansville to Newberry has been entered into by the Trustees and five gentlemen along the line of the canal, who were appointed for that purpose by the Convention held at Evansville on the 23d inst. The gentlemen in question, on behalf of the citizens who subscribed the means, contract with the Trustees for the repair and maintenance of this division of the canal, for four years from the 1st of April 1859. They nominate all their own officers and fix the compensation, and have general control of the repairs, collection and police of the canal. In consideration of this, the Trustees give to them the entire toll of that division of the canal, and agree that the rate of local tolls shall be established by them. As however, the Trustees are the only parties authorized to collect tolls and keep up the regulations of the canal, all the business must necessarily be done in their name.

Under this arrangement, it is hoped that by adding to the rate of local tolls, and by the personal supervision which each of the five managers (who reside in Vanderburg, Warren, Pike and Daviess counties) will be able to give, each to the portion of the canal lying in his own county, the expense of repairs will be so materially diminished that the revenues may avail to keep the canal in order, with but a small outlay on the part of the citizens.

A similar arrangement is about to be consummated for that portion of the canal lying between Newberry and Terre Haute; and Col. Dowling the Resident Trustee has just gone north to close a like contract with parties residing along the line, for that portion of the canal from Terre Haute to the State line, east of the canal from Montezuma to the State line will be opened for business by the 2d of April, the funds for opening the same having been advanced some weeks since by the parties who propose to construct; and from Montezuma to Terre Haute early in the ensuing week.

Democracy Illustrated.

The State of Arkansas was created, named and reared in what is termed Democracy. It has never had any other than a Democratic Governor, Legislature or Senator in Congress. She has ever been the most uniformly, reliably Democratic State in the Union.

The Little Rock Gazette and Democrat of the 19th inst., contains the following, under the caption of "The Free Negro Bill": "The Legislature has passed a bill to expel two negroes from the State. They have until January, 1860, to dispose of their property and make other arrangements for leaving. If they do not go then, it is made the duty of sheriffs to send them out of the State. The bill provides that such negroes as desire to remain, may choose not to leave—the county court having them appraised, and the master or mistress they have chosen paying half their value into the common school fund of the county."

Herndon Mr. Henry King, a free man of color residing in Little Rock, is constrained to advertise as follows:

DESIREABLE property for sale in Little Rock. The undersigned offers his House and Lots, numbered 4, 5, and 6, block number 170, in Little Rock, for sale. The improvements consist of two houses—one with four rooms, and four fire places; and the other with two rooms and two fire places. There are also on the premises a smoke house, a well of good water, and fruit trees, including a choice selection of apples and peaches.

The above described property offers a good inducement to any one desirous of making an investment in property in Little Rock. The Gazette and Democrat of the 19th inst., contains the following, under the caption of "The Free Negro Bill": "The Legislature has passed a bill to expel two negroes from the State. They have until January, 1860, to dispose of their property and make other arrangements for leaving. If they do not go then, it is made the duty of sheriffs to send them out of the State. The bill provides that such negroes as desire to remain, may choose not to leave—the county court having them appraised, and the master or mistress they have chosen paying half their value into the common school fund of the county."

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Ma. Enron: I see in yesterday's Express, an article by Q. E. D., intended, I suppose, as a prop to Spiritualism. It must certainly need propping, here. But what it expects to gain by reiterating the story of the frauds of which it has been guilty, is not so plain. In fact, Q. E. D. starts off with a long and heavy exordium, made up of a string of truisms, to which all will assent. Next, he brings in the body of his discourse, which is simply a long comparison couched in a witless style—something about "a big squint gun." Well, I think the "gun" was sufficiently cleared for the subject or for the view of the subject there taken. The squint, perhaps, is a little pointed, when they are brought to look one another in the face, and especially when they ponder on their recognized leaders. Lo, the great light of the nineteenth century! But I cannot help thinking that in their present state of weakness they would do better to remain silent, or put forth something sensible, if their doctrines can afford it; for the intimidation in the proverb, "a fool is accounted wise if he opens his mouth," admits of a very fair application to the talking propensities of Q. E. D. What does his article do for his cause? It shows had taste on a low key of a fevered mind, and winds up by copying an expose of the frauds practiced by pretended mediums.

Now, Mr. Editor, I believe in a spiritual existence, but I do not believe in these pretended Divine revelations, filtered through such conduits as bring them to us hereabouts. The Supernals must be put to their trumps for communication, to borrow the Devil's conductors. What sort of humbuggery has been lately passed off upon this town by traveling ignoramus? And what sort of a seum have they left behind? Irreligious as Terre Haute may be, and inclined as many may be to dodge the direct way, and seek a winding path to Heaven, this matter of Spiritualism seems to find little favor here, so evident is its folly on the very face of its pretensions, and so ridiculous its posture from the pillars that would support it.

Revelation from Heaven! A nervous, excited fellow is brought out to face the crowd, rolling his eyes, jabbering some nonsense in bad English, or pretending to some unknown tongue, who, interprets the bible or shifts it to the desires of himself and his gaping hearers, and it is concluded that the Christian World has been lost in darkness for eighteen hundred years, and that just now, and just through this sort of medium divine truth has burst upon mankind. Or the same wonderful fellow performing some adroit trick of legerdemain—makes a table dance, or breaks a lot of teacups, in a very singular fashion, and the ready and legitimate conclusion is swallowed that all former knowledge is folly and that here is "the great power of God!"

So easily gulled? Yes, and I do not believe that many are gulled, here, by this folly, except those few who are willing to gain a little low celebrity by it.

YOU.

(For the Express.)

Ma. Enron: Last Monday evening I attended a meeting in the basement of Mr. Jewett's Church for the purpose of establishing a Union prayer meeting. The effort I considered a failure, or, nearly so, and as the difficulty lay only in one place (to my apprehension) I put with all due deference to my brethren, point me out the rock upon which we split.

I do not consider that the difficulty lay in the stubbornness of one or of all the brethren, but it lay in the misconception of duties we were called upon to perform after we were assembled, and that duty was simply as Christians to enter at once upon the duties at the time and in the way the committee had pointed out. Then, after testing the plan and finding that it did not work well, something else might be adopted. The great mistake with the different Churches in appointing a committee is in not making their recommendation final. If a promiscuous assembly gathered from eight or ten different Churches attempt to discuss and settle all the preliminaries of a series of Union meetings it will end in a failure. The whole subject should be left to the Clergy, and if they fail to agree the thing may be given up as impracticable. I sincerely hope from this time forward, all committees will be dispensed with, and that the clergyman will call us to gather for prayer, and to conduct the services that there will be no place or time found for irrelevant subjects.

A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. W. M. Daily again.

The New Albany Tribune of the 29th of March says: "We had supposed, after his disgraceful exposure at Indianapolis, that the Rev. Mr. Daily would have conducted himself in a discreet manner, at least until after Conference had acted upon his case; but we are sorry to record the fact that on Saturday evening last, in this city, he was disgracefully drunk, and while in that condition, grossly insulted two highly respectable ladies. The facts in the case are as follows: On Saturday evening one of our citizens, a friend, a short distance behind them was Mr. R. and another lady. Just below the Tribune office, Mr. N. noticed Dr. Daily leaning affectionately against a lamp post. He perceived without speaking to him, and in a moment or two afterwards was overtaken by the ladies, who stated that they had been grossly insulted two or three times by Dr. Daily. Dr. N. immediately went back and met Dr. D. pursuing them. He told him, and demanded to know what he meant by his insulting language. Dr. D. denied, in a foolish leering tone and manner, that he had spoken to the ladies at all. Mr. N. seeing that Daily was drunk, and being importuned by the ladies to let him go, did so.

17 The President has appointed Dr. Geo. B. Graft, of Gibson county, Ind., Receiver of Public Money at Decatur, Nebraska Territory.

17 Punch says, "the very best sewing machine a man can have, is a wife." A Frenchman considers it an infernal machine.

House Furnishing Goods.

Mr. Geo. E. Brokaw, who is so well and so favorably known to the citizens of Terre Haute and surrounding country, struck out a new line of business enterprise, last fall, and we are glad to be able to say that he has been successful, even to his most sanguine expectations. He, at that time, opened in this city an establishment for the sale of "house furnishing goods," exclusively, an establishment in which everything, that necessity may demand, or luxury desire, towards the furnishing of a house, might be procured. This was a new enterprise—it was the inauguration of a new system of merchandising,—one which required no little energy and nerve to attempt. Mr. Brokaw's success gives evidence of the wisdom of the undertaking. That this is the proper system of merchandising, must be apparent to every reflecting mind. The trouble and vexation of selecting the material to furnish a house, from so many different stores, as you may need articles, is well known to every lady, or gentleman either, who has ever undertaken the task. For after having walked from place to place until wearied and faint, you are horrified when the goods have been made up and placed in contrast, to find such an incongruity of shades, styles, colors and textures, as would indicate the comingling of the contents of a dozen different houses. It is then too late to remedy the evil. But how different when you can enter such an establishment as Mr. Brokaw's, and at your ease, and at perfect leisure select from such an endless variety, your carpets, mats, rugs, matting, paper hangings, window shades, blinds, tassels, &c., &c., comparing one with another, and contrasting all in such a manner, step by step, as you proceed, as to insure perfect satisfaction, when you have completed your task. There is another advantage in such business houses. When it is known abroad, in neighboring towns and villages, that an establishment can be found in our city, in which all desirable qualities and styles of "furnishing goods" can be procured, it directs to our city a large amount of trade that would otherwise turn to larger and more distant cities, thus adding to the wealth, the prosperity and the credit of our city, and consequently benefiting the entire community.

Mr. Brokaw deserves much credit for the enterprise he has manifested in this thing, and ought to be, as he is, well patronized. His stock is very large, and varied. Comparing all shades, styles, colors, textures and qualities, embracing many varieties of goods never before brought to this city. To enumerate were impossible. Examine his large advertisement, in another column of this paper and then go and examine his goods. They are exceedingly attractive, and a visit to his establishment will add much to your gratification, and to his also. Remember 109 Wabash street.

SOME SENSE.—A gentleman of high social consideration in Genoa lately made the discovery that his wife was unfaithful to him. Waiting his opportunity, he found the guilty pair together, and politely showed them the way to the street door, which he closed after them. He then sent a servant with a verbal order, ordered the arrangements for a funeral, went out cards of invitation to his friends, and after the empty coffin, performed the ceremony for a departed wife. This over, he delivered the light burden to the hearer, and once more addressing his friends, called for their congratulations upon the fact that he was now a widower—upon which, opening the folding doors, he introduced them a splendidly prepared feast. The gayeties which this introduced his happy return to "single life," were prolonged till morning.

A MILLIONAIRE WITH MONEY.—Rev. Dr. Chapin's Society purchased their present location on Broadway, New York, of William B. Astor, for \$90,000. Not long ago they sought to pay the principal of the debt he incurred due, but Mr. Astor complained that he had so much money to take care of, he would really prefer their continuing to pay only the interest as it came due. They are now, it seems, expecting to receive \$130,000 for the property, and will probably remove to Madison square.

TERRE HAUTE HOCK.—Our very excellent friend Mr. Ben. Hobbs took possession of "mine host" of the above magnificent Hotel yesterday. We earnestly hope his success in his new calling will be commensurate with his universal popularity, acquired in his late avocation.

T. Burton, the imitable, will continue the office which he has gained so fine a reputation as an affable and courteous gentleman.

17 The old engine house on 4th street was moved out upon the street yesterday, on its way to some other destination. It has been sold to Jas. Bead.

Many of the brave and hardy firemen of the city cast looks of kindly regret upon the old receptacle of their favorite "mashies" as they saw it gently passing away. "Peace to its weatherbeaten."

17 Tuell, Ripley & Co., have just received a large lot of new goods, consisting in part of white goods, dress goods, trimmings, &c. The ladies are especially invited to call and examine their arrivals, for every thing pertaining to the season and of the most fashionable styles can be seen, and accommodating clerks are ever ready to wait on them.

17 In a recent suit against a Jewish citizen in Lafayette, in this State, for violating the Sabbath, the defendant admitted the charge but justified himself on the ground of his religious belief, the enjoyment of which was guaranteed him by the Constitution. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prosecuting attorney immediately entered a nolle prosequi in several other cases.

17 The N. Y. Tribune, in an article in relation to "Gov. Hunt and the Old Line Whigs," gives the following complimentary notice to our fellow citizen, R. W. Thompson: "One word, now, as to Mr. Hunt's position and his antecedents: The question he now puts aside so cavalierly was before Congress when he was last a member, and we were in a position to observe his course and his votes. It was the basis of a struggle between the North and South, the Senate and the House. There was then no controversy about Kansas, Nebraska, or any region north of 36 deg. 30 min. N. lat. that was covered by the Missouri Compromise, then held sacred on all sides. But New Mexico was first to be organized as a Territory, and the absorbing issue was—Shall slavery be expressly prohibited therein? That question was raised several times and in many shapes; Mr. Hunt's votes being always recorded on the side of Prohibition. At last, when the Senate had resolved that the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill should not be passed unless with a rider organizing New Mexico and Utah without any inhibition of slavery, and there was imminent danger that the House would acquiesce in order to save that bill, the North was saved by an admirable substitute for the Senate's Territorial proposition (moved by Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, but drafted, we have always understood, by Washington Hunt, of N. York), providing that the territories ceded by Mexico shall be governed, until the 3d of July, 1850, as the President shall direct, and that 'the existing laws thereof shall be retained and observed.' This very quiet yet effective mode of prohibiting the introduction of slavery or slaves was sustained by the House—Yeas 111, Nays 105—Mr. W. Hunt in the affirmative, of course—and the bill thus amended returned to the Senate, which was thereby completely baffled, comforted, and compelled to take the whole bill, without amendment, and pass the appropriation bill, or without any provision for organizing the new territories at all."

17 The New York Express contains an account of a case of intense wretchedness in that city. In the miserable attic of a house in Division street, says the paper of Saturday, there lies a young girl, half starved in consumption. She was born in Vermont, well educated, and brought up accustomed to every comfort. Change of circumstances obliged her to come to New York and seek her living by the needle. Friendless and alone, she labored for the miserable pittance that sewing girls receive. She made an acquaintance who helped her at her work and shared her precarious gains. At last, overtaken, alternate confinement in hot rooms and exposure to the weather, unseasonable hours and improper food, broke down the constitution of the poor girl, acknowledged to the free Mountain air of Vermont. She was struck by consumption; and when she could no longer work, she was deserted by her friend. Her little savings were soon dissipated. Sick, emaciated to a skeleton, and actually starving to death, in her attic, that can scarcely be called a shelter, she was accidentally found a few days ago by one of those benevolent women who spend their time searching out objects of Christian charity.

The Forced Loan in Mexico. Miramon's forced loan of one per cent, upon the capital of all persons residing in Mexico meets with great opposition from the foreign residents. The American Consul has protested against it, and a British merchant had been compelled to pay \$15,000, immediately before the arrival of a British man of war in the harbor. The commander at once demanding a return of the money under the alternative of a bombardment, the money was returned. In San Luis Potosi it was openly and fairly acknowledged to be a forced loan, and the force is to be used to compel compliance with the exactions is fully justified. The loan will produce at least \$10,000,000 in the whole country. Alas! this loan had been made the subject of heavy speculation. Some capitalists have bought it up, and if Miramon gains the day, they will actually make six to eight millions out of the business.

EUROPEAN SHAMS.—We doubt very much whether Louis Napoleon has seriously intended it was to drive the Austrians out of Italy and aggregate the Kingdom of Sardinia. He has played the game of bluffing with the view of winning personal and political advantages. He has humbugged Sardinia and secured an alliance for the Napoleon family with the ancient Royal House of Savoy. He has flattered the imaginations of the Italians by pretended hostility to Austria, the object of their intense hatred; and when he has raised their expectations to the highest pitch, he employs a "free constitutional England" to play the part of peace maker. He whispers to his friends in the Derby Ministry that they must put their veto upon his fighting, and under the appearance of restraint, he leaves the Italians sure helplessly oppressed than before.

We verily believe that the whole Italian rumormongers is a sham. Louis Napoleon's war memories remind us of a story which we once heard a humorous Irishman tell of a big bully, who desired a great reputation for courage, and trusted fairs and markets, challenging people to fight him. But he always took his mother with him, giving her instructions that, when he saw him really in danger of being compelled to fight to back in and "hold him back."

"Mother," he would say, "don't forget to hold me back." England plays the part of mother to Louis Napoleon.—N. Y. Sun.

The Boston Atlas understands that Mr. Everett intended to make an addition to his oration upon Washington, in relation to the emancipation of his slaves by that great and good man. If he were also to introduce an episode upon the slave of this living Washington who were not emancipated, the oration would receive an additional attraction.

"SEND US ONE OF THESE THINGS."—We take the following from the Cincinnati Commercial: "A prominent furniture house, on Walnut street, received, a day or two since, the following order:—Sagamore Co., Ill., March 18. Send us one of these things:—A bedstead that makes such a noise as a hotel. We've opened a hotel here last week, and want to make as much noise as anybody. Send bill." J. R. P. & Bro. P. S.—A fellow here says they call then goats in Terre Haute.